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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
ANGIE AYALA and YENNY CAROLINA
VILLAMIL PENA, *individually and on behalf
of others similarly situated,*

Plaintiffs,

-against-

CARIBBEAN SPA LLC (D/B/A
CARIBBEAN SPA) and ELSA JARAMILLO,

Defendants.

-----X

COMPLAINT

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Plaintiffs Angie Ayala and Yenny Carolina Villamil Pena, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, CSM Legal, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Caribbean Spa LLC (d/b/a Caribbean Spa), (“Defendant Corporation”) and Elsa Jaramillo, (“Individual Defendant”), (collectively, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants Caribbean Spa LLC (d/b/a Caribbean Spa) and Elsa Jaramillo.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a spa, located at 2107 W 5th St., Brooklyn, NY 11223 under the name “Caribbean Spa”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendant Elsa Jaramillo, serve or served as owner, manager, principal, or agent of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operates or operated the spa as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as masseuses at the spa located at 2107 W 5th St., Brooklyn, NY 11223.

5. Plaintiffs were ostensibly employed as masseuses or massage therapists. However, they were required to spend a considerable part of their work day performing non-tipped duties, including but not limited to cleaning the bathroom and kitchen, organizing beds, washing sheets, mopping, and disinfecting towels (hereafter the “non-tipped duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation for the hours that they worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiffs as masseuses in their payroll, but in actuality their duties required a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties alleged above.

9. Regardless, at all relevant times, Defendants paid Plaintiffs at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

10. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiffs’ non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day, whichever is less in each day. 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiffs' actual duties in payroll records by designating them as masseuses instead of non-tipped employees. This allowed Defendants to avoid paying Plaintiffs at the minimum wage rate and enabled them to pay them at the tip-credit rate (which they still failed to do).

12. In addition, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of unlawfully appropriating Plaintiffs' and other tipped employees' tips and made unlawful deductions from these Plaintiffs' and other tipped employees' wages.

13. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

14. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

15. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

16. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

18. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a spa located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

19. Plaintiff Angie Ayala ("Plaintiff Ayala" or "Ms. Ayala") is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

20. Plaintiff Ayala was employed by Defendants at Caribbean Spa from approximately October 3, 2021 until on or about April 18, 2022.

21. Plaintiff Yenny Carolina Villamil Pena ("Plaintiff Villamil" or "Ms. Villamil") is an adult individual residing in Queens County, New York.

22. Plaintiff Villamil was employed by Defendants at Caribbean Spa from approximately August 25, 2021 until on or about March 23, 2022.

Defendants

23. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a spa, located at 2107 W 5th St., Brooklyn, NY 11223 under the name "Caribbean Spa".

24. Upon information and belief, Caribbean Spa LLC (d/b/a Caribbean Spa) was a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon

information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 2107 W 5th St., Brooklyn, NY 11223.

25. Defendant Elsa Jaramillo is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Elsa Jaramillo is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Elsa Jaramillo possessed operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporation. She determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

26. Defendants operate a spa located in the Gravesend neighborhood in Brooklyn.

27. Individual Defendant, Elsa Jaramillo, possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, possesses ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

28. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

29. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

30. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

31. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

32. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendant Elsa Jaramillo operates Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of herself and/or fails to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from herself, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for her own benefit as the sole or majority shareholder,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for her own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of her own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect her own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

33. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

34. In each year from 2021 to 2022, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

35. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the spa on a daily basis, such as lotions, oils, and towels, are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiffs

36. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who ostensibly were employed as masseuses.

37. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Angie Ayala

38. Plaintiff Ayala was employed by Defendants from approximately October 3, 2021 until on or about April 18, 2022.

39. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Ayala as masseuse or massage therapist.

40. Plaintiff Ayala regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as lotions, oils, towels, and other spa supplies produced outside the State of New York.

41. Plaintiff Ayala's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

42. Throughout her employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Ayala regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

43. From approximately October 3, 2021 until on or about April 18, 2022, Plaintiff Ayala worked from approximately 10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., 4 to 5 days (typically 48 to 65 hours per week).

44. Throughout her employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Ayala her wages in cash.

45. From approximately October 3, 2021, until on or about April 18, 2022, Defendants would solely pay Plaintiff Ayala 40% of the cost of each massage she performed.

46. Thus, while the business charged approximately \$60 for an hour massage and \$45 for a half hour massage, Plaintiff Ayala received \$25 for an hour massage and \$17 for a half hour massage, for an average workday of 1 to 4 massages per day. If no customers came on a given day, Defendants would not pay Plaintiff Ayala.

47. Plaintiff Ayala's pay did not vary even when she was required to stay later or work a longer day than her usual schedule.

48. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Ayala to work an additional 30 minutes before and half an hour to 1 hour past her scheduled departure time regularly, and did not pay her for the additional time she worked.

49. Defendants withheld a portion of Plaintiff Ayala's tips; specifically, Defendants pocketed a portion of all the tips customers paid through credit card payments.

50. Although Plaintiff Ayala was not required to keep track of her time, nor to her knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected her actual hours worked.

51. Around approximately March 2022, Defendants required Plaintiff Ayala to sign a document, the contents of which she was not allowed to review in detail nor was it in her native language.

52. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Ayala regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

53. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Ayala an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

54. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Ayala, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Ayala's primary language), of her rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

55. Defendants required Plaintiff Ayala to purchase "tools of the trade" with her own funds—including a uniform set.

Plaintiff Yenny Carolina Villamil Pena

56. Plaintiff Villamil was employed by Defendants from approximately August 25, 2021 until on or about March 23, 2022.

57. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Villamil as masseuse or massage therapist.

58. However, Plaintiff Villamil was also required to spend a significant portion of her work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

59. Although Plaintiff Villamil ostensibly was employed as masseuse, she spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout her employment with Defendants.

60. Plaintiff Villamil regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as lotions, oils, towels, and other spa supplies produced outside the State of New York.

61. Plaintiff Villamil's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

62. From approximately August 1, 2021 until on or about August 31, 2021, Plaintiff Villamil worked from approximately 11:30 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 52.5 hours per week).

63. From approximately September 2021 until on or about December 2021, Plaintiff Villamil worked from approximately 11:30 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 4 days a week (typically 42 hours per week).

64. From approximately January 2022 until on or about March 23, 2022, Plaintiff Villamil worked from approximately 11:30 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 3 to 4 days a week (typically 31.5 to 42 hours per week).

65. Throughout her employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Villamil her wages in cash.

66. From approximately August 25, 2021 until on or about March 23, 2022, Defendants would solely pay Plaintiff Villamil 40% of the cost of each massage she performed.

67. Thus, while the business charged approximately \$60 for an hour massage and \$45 for a half hour massage, Plaintiff Villamil received \$25 for an hour massage and \$17 for a half hour massage, for an average workday of 2 to 4 massages per day. If no customers came on a given day, Defendants would not pay Plaintiff Villamil.

68. Plaintiff Villamil's pay did not vary even when she was required to stay later or work a longer day than her usual schedule.

69. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Villamil to work an additional 1 hour past her scheduled departure time on weekends, and did not pay her for the additional time she worked.

70. Plaintiff Villamil was never notified by Defendants that her tips were being included as an offset for wages.

71. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Villamil's wages.

72. Defendants withheld a portion of Plaintiff Villamil's tips; specifically, Defendants pocketed a portion of all the tips customers paid through credit card payments.

73. Plaintiff Villamil was not required to keep track of her time, nor to her knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected her actual hours worked.

74. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Villamil regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

75. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Villamil an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

76. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Villamil, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Villamil's primary language), of her rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

77. Defendants required Plaintiff Villamil to purchase "tools of the trade" with her own funds—including uniforms.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

78. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

79. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

80. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

81. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

82. Defendants required Plaintiffs and all other masseuses to perform general non-tipped tasks in addition to their primary duties as masseuses.

83. These Plaintiffs and all similarly situated employees, ostensibly were employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties outlined above.

84. The Plaintiffs' duties were not incidental to their occupation as tipped workers, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general spa work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

85. These Plaintiffs and all other tipped workers were paid at a rate that was lower than the lower tip-credit rate by Defendants.

86. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the tipped worker's and these Plaintiffs' non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever is less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

87. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he or she has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips

are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

88. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified these Plaintiffs and other tipped workers as tipped employees, and paid them at a rate that was lower than the lower tip-credit rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

89. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiffs who received tips that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiffs' earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

90. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiffs who received tips, that their tips were being credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

91. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiffs who worked as masseuses for the tips they received. Defendants' time keeping system did not reflect the actual hours that Plaintiff Ayala worked.

92. As part of its regular business practice, Defendants intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly harmed Plaintiffs who received tips, by engaging in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA and the NYLL. This policy and pattern or practice included depriving masseuses of a portion of the tips earned during the course of employment.

93. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated charges purported to be gratuities received by tipped Plaintiffs, and other tipped employees, in violation of New York Labor Law § 196-d (2007).

94. Under the FLSA and NYLL, in order to be eligible for a “tip credit,” employers of tipped employees must either allow employees to keep all the tips that they receive or forgo the tip credit and pay them the full hourly minimum wage.

95. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

96. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiffs to sign a document the contents of which they were not allowed to review in detail. Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages in cash.

97. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

98. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

99. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

100. Defendants’ unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

101. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer;

rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

102. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

103. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

104. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a

one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

105. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

106. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

107. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

108. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

109. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

110. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

111. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

112. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

113. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

114. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

115. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

116. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

117. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

118. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

119. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

120. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

121. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

122. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

123. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

124. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

125. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

126. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

127. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

128. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

129. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

130. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

131. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

132. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

133. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

134. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIPS IN VIOLATION

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

135. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

136. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

137. New York State Labor Law § 196-d prohibits any employer or his agents, including owners and managers, from demanding or accepting, directly or indirectly, any part of the gratuities received by an employee, or retaining any part of a gratuity, or any charge purported to be a gratuity, for an employee.

138. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated a portion of Plaintiffs' tips that were received from customers.

139. Defendants knowingly and intentionally retained a portion of Plaintiffs' tips in violations of the NYLL and supporting Department of Labor Regulations.

Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(k) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(l) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages as applicable

(m) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(q) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(r) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

June 8, 2022

CSM LEGAL, P.C

By: /s/ Catalina Sojo, Esq.
Catalina Sojo [CS-5779517]
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Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

catalina@csmlegal.com

April 14, 2022

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

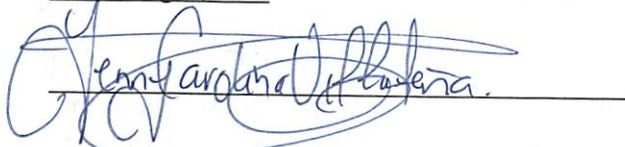
Name / Nombre:

Yenny Carolina Villamil Pena

Legal Representative / Abogado:

CSM Legal, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Yenny Carolina Villamil Pena', is written over a horizontal line.

Date / Fecha:

14 de abril 2022

CSM Legal, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

60 E 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

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May 3, 2022

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Angie Ayala

Legal Representative / Abogado: CSM Legal, P.C.

Signature / Firma: Angie Ayala G.

Date / Fecha: 3 de Mayo 2022